Business Notices.

GOVERNOR ROBINSON,
At Hope Chapel, No. 718 Broadway, nearly opposite 6th at.,
This (Taureds.) AFFERNOR, Oct. 30, at 1 o'clock.
A meeting of

This (Thursday) Afternoon, Oct. 30, at 1 o'clock.

A meeting of
THE Ladies of New-York
Will be held as above stated, to hear an address from
May C. I. H. Nichols.

Of Kanasa (not Mrs. Gove Nichols) on the necessity of, and
to adopt measures for the immediate organization of the State.
This meeting will be the last in this city which Gov. Robinson
can attend before leaving for Kanasa.

CARLYLE says that each man carries under his has a "private theater," whereon a greater drama than is ever performed on the mimic stage is acted, beginning and ending eternity. If this is so, it becomes us to give that private theater a tight and handsome roof. Now it is entirely superfluous for us to say that KNOX is the great head-cooker, for everyheady is rushing to the corner of Broadway and Fulton at., to get one of

THE CHILDREN AND THEIR FALL HATS AND

THE CHILDREN AND THEIR FALL HATS AND THE CAPE.—BANYA has paid especial attention to this department of his business. He has introduced an immense variety of new styles for infants. Boys and Misses, including more than twenty novel designs. His stock of Hars and Cars for Boys, his Braver Flars for Oirle, and his Fancy Hars and Cars for Hufants, contain a sreaier diversity of shapes, materials and colors than any other in this city, and a single with from parents of tasts and discrimination will afford full confirmation of this fact. If you wish your children's heads decorated with a becoming Har or Cap, call on

Corner of Canal and Wooster sts.

FALL CAPPETINGS.

PETERSON & HUMPHREY.

No. 524 Broadway, near Spring at, are now prepared to exhibit their large stock of Cappers (this Pall's Importation) at greatly reduced prices.

Venuer Cappering, 3s. to 10s. per yard.

TAPESTBY CAPPETING, 3s. to 10s. per yard.

RICH BRUSSELS CAPPETING, 3s. per yard and all other goods.

RICH BRUSSELS CAPPETING, 3s. PETERSON & HUMPHREY, Unusually low, for cash.

PETERSON & HUMPHREY, No. 524 Broadway.

SEASON OF FURS .- GENIN, No. 214 Broadway,

acticits the attention of the ladies to his magnificent ascer
of superb Fure, made up in the newest and most fashic
styles, consisting of full sees of
Rossian Sable,
Hudson Bay Sable,
Rossi Fure

Royal Ermine, &c., Stone Marten, Gentre, No. 214 Broadway, opposite St. Paul's Charol.

PIANOS AND MELODEONS, - The HORACE WA-TIANUS AND DIELUDEUNN,—The HORACE
Twas modern improved Praxos and Maloneous are to be;
only at No. 333 Broadway. Planos to Rent, and rent allow,
purchase; for sale on monthly payments. Second-hand Pr
from #30 to #150; Melodeous #40 to #155.

From The Commercial Advertiser.

AMERICAN PAPER HANGINGS.—AWARD BY THE AMERICAN PAPER HANGINGS.—AWARD BY THE AMERICAN PAPER HANGINGS.—AWARD BY THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE.—We are always glad to notice the progress of improvements in domestic manufactures, and especially when such improvements are effected in our own city. The Fronch have hatherto be a deemed too skillful in the manufacture of ornaments Paper Hangings to be riveled by the workmen of any other union; and in this country, the Philadelphia manufacturers have been thought to produce the finest Wall Papers, but we have at least one establishment in New-York which rivals the French and beats the Philadelphian. Specimens of the finest foreign and domestic Papers Hangings may be seen and compared at the Store of Mesers. Thoosas Fayre Co., No. 257 Broaways, and we victure to say, after caminding them carefully, that those manufactured by Mesers. Fayre & Co. are quite equal to the French in beauty of design and accuracy of finish, and much superior to the best products of the Philadelphia factories that have come under our notice. Mesers. Fayre & Co.'s Fresco Papers are particularly admirable. The firm well deserve the homor of a Gold Medal, which has been awarded to them by the American Institute for the best specimens of American Paper Hangings exhibited at the last Annual Fair.

Importers and Manufacturers of Paper Hangings.
No. 257 Broadways. New York. Importers and Manufacturers of Paper Hangings, No. 257 Broadway, New-York.

VERY CHEAP HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS. -E. VERY CHEAP HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS,—E.,
V. HAUGHWAIT, Nos. 681 and 163 Broadway, respectfully informs his friends and customers that he expects to remove in a
few weeks to his new stores, corner of Broadway and Broamest.; and having in preparation, in Europe and his own Works,
a large assortment of New Goods intended for the opening, has
decided to dispose of his present stock of CHINA, GLASS,
PLAYED WARE, CUPLENY, and Gas FIXTURES at reduced
prices. A general reduction will be made.

Our Lazz Syrkes of Fall and Winter Curments are now ready, and on sale.

As most of these are from fabrics imported by and confined to
me, and in our best styles, an early call will secure many beautiful things that will be run off before the season is fairly begun.
The Stock of CLOTHS, CASSIMERAS and Vestinos in our
Custom Room is admitted to be the largest and best-selected
variety ever exposed in this city.

Nos. 258, 259 and 260 Broadway.

CURTAIN MATERIALS ONE PRICE CARPET STORE of Young & Jayne.
No. 364 Broadway, corner of Franklinest.

WINDOW DIRECTOR OF THE STREET OF THE STREET OF MACHINERY.

BY PATENTED MACHINERY.

The only article that will not out i by heat.

For sale by KELTY & FARGUSON,

WINDOW-SHADE MANUFACTURERS,

No. 291 Broadway WINDOW SHADES.

TO WHOLESALE AND COUNTRY DRUGGETS.

BARNES & PARK,

BA. 304 Broadway, N. Y., invite the ariention of close buyers to their immense stock of European and American
PATEM MEDICINES,
the most complete assuriment in either humisphere, at and bethe most complete assurtment in either hemisphere, at and b low proprietors prices, by the dosen, package, or 100 gross. BARNES & PARK, N. Y., Cincinnati and San Francisco.

CURTAINS AND
CURTAIN MATERIALS,
New Patterns,
New Styles.

For sale by the importers only, KELTY & FERGUSON, No. 291 Broadway.

SINGER'S SEWING MACHINE-SPEED AND PER-PECTICA COMMEND.—We are now solling Sewing Machine, for family sewing, quilting and other light work, which complete six sitches at each turn of the driving wheel; also, improved Machines, making five, four, or three sitches at each revolution. It can be clearly demonstrated that no other kind of Sewing Machine now before the public, in comparison with beas, can be used without positive less. io, can be used without positive loss.

I. M. Singes & Co., No. 323 Broadway.

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF layes—With Hall's Patent Fowder-Proof Locks, the same that were awarded separate medals at the World's Fair, London, SSI, and the World's Fair, New-York, 1833, and the only Amer-can Safes that were awarded medals at the London World's

Tatr.

The Patentee placed \$1,000 in gold in the one exhibited at the World's Fair, London, and invited all the pick-locks in the The Fatenies piaced \$1,000 in gold in the one exhibited at the World's Fair, London, and invited all the pick-locks in the world to open the Safe, with or without the keys, and take the money as a reward for their ingenuity. The subsections and their arents are the only persons author-ized to make and sell Herring's Patent Champion Safe, with Hall's Patent Powder-Proof Locks. S. C. Herring & Co., Green Block, Nos. 135, 137 and 139 Water-st., and No. 5 Murray-st., N. Y.

RUPTURE. - Only Prize Medal awarded to MARSE A Co., by the Industrial Exhibition of all Nations at the Crystal Palace, for their new PATENT RADIGAL-CURK TRUSS. References—Prof. Valentine Mort, Willard Parker, and John M. Carnochan. Open from 7 a. m. to 9 p. m.

MARSH & Co., No. 24 Mainten-hane, New-York.

HMITHSONIAN HOUSE, BROADWAY.
On the EUROPEAN OF AMERICAN PLAN, SUOPLON,
Invites the attention of Travellers.
Also, of Pamilies and Sirgle Grevilenen looking for Win
ter quarters. Steam-heat throughout. Sinksy Kopman.

At ARTHUR DONNELLY'S-

No. 36 Bowery—
Are now offered,
CARPETINGS and Oil CLOYDS,
Of great variety, rarity and beauty, received from England by
the last arrivals. TREES AND PLANTS .- PARSONS & Co., Flush

ing, N. Y., offer for sale a large assertment of Trees and Plants for the street, the lawn, the orchard, the garden and the green-house. DR. TURNBULL.
OCULIST AND AURIST.
(From London.)
te at the Everett House, Union square, where he may be con-

le at the Evereus november.

Diffice hours from 2 a. m. to 3 p. m.

From The London Times.

From London Times.

From London Times.

From The London Times. A number of scientific gentlemen assembled yesterday at the touse of Dr. Turnbull, to witness the results produced by a process recently discovered by the Doctor, and applied for fine

DEAFARSS AND BLINDNESS.

Between twenty and thirty parients attended, many of shom, it was stated by their parents, had been born deal and

whom, it was stated by their parents, and been the stand.

They were submitted to various tests, by which it was proved that their Deafness had been cured by the application of Da. Turascut.'s Remedies.

And what appears most singular is, that whicher the disease depended on paralysis of the auditory nerve, rupture of the lympanum, or obstruction of the internal massages, relief has been obtained, or complete cure effected without delay, pain or incompanience.

Serviced patients, who represented that they had been com-letely bland, said that they could now slotely bland, and that they could now

We agree with the Mearn Chambers that Dr. Teurser, L
has, by patience and ingonity, obtained a grasp of certain new
medicaments and methods, calculated to
CURK CASES OF DRANKES,
such as were never cured before.

HOSTETTER'S BITTERS,-The success of Hostester's Venetable Stomach Bitters in curing Dyspepsia, Li Complaint, imparting besidth and tone to the system, creat an appetite, and enlivening the animal spirits, is writhout a pa-led in the thiotry of medicine. Sold by all Grocers, Drod and Hotries. Highesteries & Smire, Proprieters, Printed Ricers. Bearns & Pana, Broadway and Duane-st., and Whole suite Agunts for the East.

FALL BOOTS .- WATKINS, No. 114 Fulton-st. s on hand a splendid assortment of GENTLENS'S BOOTS inble for the present scanon; also, Boo's Boots and Sacts very superior quality, of his own manufacture and very rable; WATERFROOF FISHING and HUNTING BOOTS, and all becarticles in his line of bosiness. HUSBAND'S CALCINED MAGNESIA is three times

HUSBAND S Common Magnesia, and is clear of surfection taste. Four first premium diver models and a Weid's Foir model awarded, as being the best in the coarset. For sale by the Druggiste generally, and wholesale by the manufacture.

T. J. Hussann, Philododesia.

DAVIDS'S EXCELSION INDELIBLE INC. WITHOUT Patriciation.—This article has been very much improved the bet of August, and we now other it to the trade with a very re of its

used seconding to directions. For sale by all the principal factorers in the United States.

Transpars David: & Co., Manufacturing Stationers, N. Y.

A UNIVERSAL PRINCIPLE OF NATURE.-When When we are sack we should remember that navure has provided us with a drain thirty six feet lout, into which all the imposition of the system can be thrown, and so expelled from the body. By Braknarn's Pitta you can put your pains and coids into this outlet, and a few hours can do more to care you tasn by any other method in months. Over two millions of the people of the United States have need the Braknarm Pitts, and have often been cured by them when every medicals and have often been cured by them when every medicals and have often been cured by them when every medicals as all the states are the states of the Combet four doors from Broadway, at 25 cents per box, with full directions: No. 221 Hadson at, and No. 256 Bowers; by T. W. Dyort & Sons, Philadelphis, and by all respectable modicine dealers generally.

PURE NEWFOUNDLAND COD LIVER OIL, with PURE NEWFOUNDLAND COD LIVER OIL, with linine, combines in one remedy the tonic and strengthening operties of the Peruvian bark, and the neurishing qualities of re-old liver oil. In debility, consumption, rheumatism, or lost in the present of the prevaint of the city. Manuartured and ented by George E. Inger & Co., Chemists, No. 359 address.

TOOTHACHE. - In over 10,000 cases where RAD-NAV'S RELIES has been used, it has never taken over fire manuales to stop the most exeruciating pain.

R. R. REDERIES sold by druggists and merchants everywhere.

MEDICINE WITHOUT PAY .- I will present one ber of my Magnetic Salve to any respectable person who will call and receive it. For Burns, Scrotila and old Uloczs, S. B. Smith, Electro-Magnetist, unsurpassed. No. 77 Canalest, between Broadway and Churchest.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—They never fail. Other leader may relieve pain, but these Pills expel disease. They leanse the blood, remove charactions from the bowels, invigrate the digestion, calm the nerves, and renovate the constitu-

WIGS - HAIR-DYE - WIGS .- BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Tourses have improvements peculiar to their house. They are oclebrated all over the world for their graceful beauty case and derability—fitting to a charm. The largest and beauty case and derability—fitting to a charm. The largest and beatock in the world. Twelve private rooms for applying by famous Dvz. Sold at Batchelou's, No. 233 Broadway.

RICH CARPETING .- SMITH & LOUNSBERY, No. 456 Breadway, near Grandett, are now prepared to exhibit their Patt Importantons of English and France Carper-ing, comprising every description and grade, from the most Country to the Chearest Farenc. Knolish Bruserls, good styles and quality, 8/ per yard.

New York Daily Tribune.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 30, 1856.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.
E. D. BRONSON, MUTTAY.—What State ?

Dr. Harris, the Physician in-Chief at Quarantine, informed the Commissioners of Emigration yesterday that yellow fever had disappeared in that Institution, and the Hospital wards appropriated to that malady had been closed.

The Academy of Music was half filled last night by a very respectable meeting in favor of the Hon. James R. Whiting for Mayor. J. J. Phelps was appointed President. An address and a series of resolutions were adopted, and Mr. Whiting made a long speech.

The great market-place of New-York for the sale of beef cattle was overstocked yesterday; the number on sale being over 3,700, which was about 700 or 800 in excess of the demand. The prices of first-class beeves were equal to 10 cents a pound for the meat, while ordinary qualities were sold at 8 to 9 cents. The cattle market is very dull, and we see no probability of higher prices this Fall. Nearly 5,000 head of bullocks have been received in the city within the last week.

The decision of the Court of Appeals, by which the long-meeted questions concerning the jurisdiction of the Marine Court of the City and the powers of its General Term are finally settled, has been heretofore referred to in our columns. We print the opinion of the Court, which was delivered by Mr. Justice Mitchell, in full this morning. It reviews the whole history of the Marine Court, and comments upon the various interpretations of the statute of 1853 which have prevailed. It cannot fail to interest many lawyers and the numerous litigants who have had the fortune to come before the august tribunal, the limits of whose power are once for all now fixed.

We print to-day the statement of THOMAS O. LARKIN, the last United States Consul in California, with respect to Col. Fremont's career and services in that country. It is a perspicuous and forcible tribute to the signal merits and heroic qualities of the Pathfinder. Mr. Larkin was appointed Consul by President Polk, and has always, we believe, been a Democrat; but now, with nearly every other resident in California at the time of the Conquest, whether American, European or Mexican, he enthusiastically supports Col. Fremont. ch testimony as he gives ought not at this day to be needed: but since there are partisans so reckless as to distort and disparage Col. Fremont's ser vices because he is the Republican candidate, we are glad to heap evidence on evidence of his conduct and his worth, as proved in the most trying emergencies.

"Fateriors of Shavery."—The repeal of the Missouri Compromise extended Slavery over Kuman, just as it is extended over New York, Connecticut and Massachusetts it. e., it enabled the people to have Slavery, or not, as they pleased. The people of the shove mentioned States, and of all the States, have this right, and have had it from the first. Under its operation, Slavery has been excluded from shout half of the States in which it originally exteted. It will be excluded from more before it is restored to any from which it is now excluded. When the people of a State of Territory exclude it, the work is done effectually. When Congress decree it exclusion, it goes, or not, as the people please. The ordinance of 1757 excluded from the whole North western Territory, now comprising the States of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan and Wisconsin. But in Indiana and Illinois, and partially in Ohio, it lived and thrived until those Ferritories was examined into States; after which it definded and deed. In 1820, the same principle was applied by the Compromise Acts to the Territories of Utab and N. w. Mexico. Five or six years have since chapsed, and how many slaves are to be found in those Territories? Probably not 30, if there are 10; and those will soon be free, almost to a cortainty. In 1855, the same principle was applied to Kanasa sud Nebraska. Two years have since clapsed, and how many slaves are to be found there? In Nebraska, none; in Kanasa, about as many as when the Territory was organized. When will Black Republicates and their conductors learn to trust the people? When will they learn that Freedom is more sate in their hands than nowhere else? The Democracy will endeavor to enlight in them on the subject next Tuesday.

—To the above string of assertions by our lead

-To the above string of assertions by our leading commercial organ of Slave Democracy, we oppore the following summary of facts, every one of which is substantiated by volumes of unimpeachable testimony, much of it judicially extracted from reluctant witnesses by the Congressional Investigating Committee:

1. The men who devised, suggested, urged, and carried the repeal in the Nebraska bill of the Missouri Restriction on Slavery Extension had already determined that Stavery should at all hazards be established in Kansas. See on this point the evidence of the Rev. Frederick Starr, for five years and half the pastor of the Presbyterian Church in Westen, Missouri, and who personally heard Senator Atchison, in the Winter of 1852-3, in a public address at Weston, declare that the Missouri Restriction should be repealed, and continue-

striction should be repealed, and continue—
"What will you do if the Missouri Compromise is not repealed? Will you sit down here at home and permit the serfs, the neger-theres, the cattle, the vermin of the North, to come into Northska and take up these fertile junifies, run off your negroes and depreciate the value of your slaves here! I know you well; I know what you will do; you know how to protect your own interests; your own rifles will free you from such neighbors, and scene your property. You will go there with your slaves, and you will stay there with them, even if the Massouri Compromise is not removed. You will go in there, if necessary, with the bozonet and with blood. But we will repeat the Compromise. I would move or the whole of Nobraska a ire. I would wover see the whole of Nelvaska fred times in the bottom of until than to see it

This was more than a year previous to the passage of the Nebraska bill, and is the key-note to all that has followed. Stringfellow and others made sini ar statements in a bundred instances. On the 10th of June, 1864, just after the Nebraska bill had

started for Kansas, a meeting to regulate squatter claims in Kansas of three hundred Missourians was held on Salt Creek, three miles west of Fort Leavenworth, in Kansas, at which the following resolves were passed:

Resolved, 8. That we will afford protection to no "Resolved, 8. That we will appear process."
Abolition at an extiters of Kansas Territory.
"Resolved, 9. That we recognize the institution of Slavery as already existing in this Territory, and recommend to slaveholders to introduce their property as early as possible."

In November following, when but a few hundred Free-State emigrants had reached Kansas, and these were divided in preference between Judge Wakefield and Mr. Flenniken, so as to make a Pro-Slavery triumph certain without fraudulent voting. yet hundreds of Missourians swarmed over to the Delegate election and voted for Whitfield. They were evidently determined that their claim to control the destinies of Kanens should not be forfeited by non-user. All that season, when there were few or no Free-State immigrants in Kansas, and no Free-State press or organization there, the Missouri berder orators and press were indulging in the most unmeasured denunciation of all attempts to make Kansas a Free State, proposing not to vote them down, but to crush them out. Here is a specimen from the organ of Atchison and String-

"If any of the 20,000 Abolitionists, speken of by Holly, should be so unlucky as to set foot in that Terri-tory previous to the adoption of its Constitution, no ballot-box at any precinct within its borders would be allowed to be polluted by the introduction of a nigger

This is the spirit which carried the Legislative election of March 30, 1855, by which a Legislative Council for Kansas was elected by five thousand armed Missourians, overawing or driving out the Judges of Elections and electing their ticket by a great majority even in Lawrence, where there were not thir'y Pro-Slavery to more than three hundred Free-State voters. That Legislature, thus fraudulently elected, proceeded to assume the legal existence of Slavery in Kansas, and to fortify it by all manner of barbarous penalties for every act of opposition thereto. And that election, so carried by invasion, violence and gigantic fraud, is this day the basis of what is called "Law and Order" in Kansas, which Pierce and Geary are upholding by Federal bayonets, in defiance of the remonstrances, entreaties and fearful sufferings of the Free settlers of Kansas. The Journal of Commerce upholds that despotic and cruel policy, and misses no opportunity to traduce and disparage the Free-State men. 2. Slavery was excluded from the North-West Territory, now comprising Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan and Wisconsin, by the immortal Ordinance of 1787, which peremptorily provided that "There shall be neither Slavery nor involuntary servitude in the said Territory, otherwise than in pun-ishment of crimes, whereof the parties shall be duly

-That proviso kept Slavery out of the North-West-for, if any man were held in Slavery therein after 1787, he was so held by sheer usurpation and fraud in plain defiance of law. It was not "Squatter Sovereignty" that excluded it, for the People and Territorial authorities again and again petitioned Congress for permission to hold Slaves, and were as often refused-John Randolph making the first effort against rescinding the Restriction. Down to 1807, the Squatter Sovereigns kept petitioning Congress for liberty to hold slaves, which was steadily refused. It was this firmness of Congress, and this only, which saved the North-West from the curse of Slavery. Accordingly, when the more southerly Territories were ceded to the Federal Government by the States which respectively claimed them, those States stipulated that Congress should not have power to exclude Slavery, wherefore every one of them became Slave Territories, and ultimately Slave States,

which they still remain. 3. It is true that there are as yet few slaves in New-Mexico and Utah, because of their remoteness and isolation from older slave-holding communities, and the general poverty of their people; but Slavery is already creeping into those Territories. It is not the number of slaves but the character of the lows which should first be regarded. Let Slavery be established in New-Mexico, and that region will become a great breeding-ground of slaves for the more fertile but less healthful cotton and cane region of Southern Texas. And the slave-breeding States are most tenacious of the perpetuation of Slavery.

4. There are not yet many slaves in Kansas, for it has but just been decided that they can be safely carried thither. Two years ago, the Northern Democratic leaders held, in opposition to their Southern brethren, that positive law was required to authorize slaveholding. It is now claimed that such legal basis for slaveholding is afforded by the acts of the Border-Ruffian usurpers who styled themselves a Territorial Legislature of Kansas. This assumption has just been enforced against the Free-State men of Kansas by the authority of Pierce and Geary and the sabers of Federal dragoons. Kansas lies conquered at the feet of the Slave Power-"Order reigns in Warsaw," Slavery is enthruned in Kansas, and the Federal Governor boasts of his success in crushing all resistance. The Border Ruffians were not able to make Kansas practically a Slave Territory, but the Federal Administration was able, and has done it. The Journal of Commerce exults over this consummation of a dark conspiracy of years' growth, and exultingly asks-"When will Black Republicans learn to trust the People !" We answer-When that portion of the people who cannot read cease to be numerous, or cease to be duped en masse by the crafty political villains who enjoy the society and support of The Journal of Commerce.

We have, from the beginning of this canvass, endeavered to keep alive in the minds of our readers 'a reelizing sense" of the fact that Mr. Buchanan may be elected the next President of the United States. We are fully aware, and have tried to keep our readers so too, of the great advantages he posesses in having the whole machinery of the Government worked for his benefit, in baving the noble army of officeholders (martyrs they might be called. after the excoriations their profits have had to submit to for his benefit,) arrayed on his side, and especially from his reckoning among his supporters the undivided Slave-mastery of the South, who have decided every Presidential Election, or nearly so, by throwing their cat-o' nine-tails into the scale. We have set these things in order before our readers that they might not look on with folded hands, expecting to see Col. Fremont carried into the White House on flowery beds of case; although we have always expressed our confidence of his triumphal procession thither on the Fourth of March next, provided his adherents were willing to fight to win the prize hard enough and long enough, in a spirit equally removed from blind confidence and But, careful as we have tried to be to comprehend

and appreciate all the causes which might lead to Mr. Buchapan's success, we confess we had never passed, and before a single Eastern immigrant had thought of the one which Mr. Robert C. Winthro.

developed at a Whig meeting held in Fancuil Hall last Friday night. This distinguished gentleman enstebed a grace beyond the reach of art on that occasion, and made a revelation which nothing less than the inspiration of genius can account for. He affirms that "in case of the success of the "Democratic party, the schole blame must rest on "the Republicans, as it would be caused by their organizing a party in direct opposition to the fifteen Southern States" This unexpected hit was enough to knock the wind out of older and better politicians than we pretend to be. After indulging in the illusions of hope that we had done some little toward the discomfiture of the Pierceocracy and the defeat of Mr. Buchanan, to find that we had been their strongest coadjutors after all, respons ble above all others for their success, was a heavy blow and great discouragement. It is we that are to stand in the white sheets, to put ashes upon our heads and sackcloth upon our loins, and confess that we are verily guilty in this matter, should Buchanan be chosen; and all because we would not pay the little price necessary to purchase a Southern State or two and let Slavery go just where it liked and have its own way everywhere. We can only say in our defense that we think Mr. Buchanan would answer our purpose, had we been willing to trade on these terms, as well as any candidate Mr. Winthrop could propose, to defeat him.

The modesty and sagacity displayed by Mr. Winthrop in the great discovery which he has brought to light reminds us of an exhibition of those qualities made by a Virginian County Judge on the following occasion. The story has been flying round for some time, originally let loose, we believe, by Judge Parker, the Royal Professor of Law at Cambridge, but will bear being caught and used in this present distress: A certain Lawyer Jones had long predominated in that county; his word was law and his statement evidence, and neither Judge nor Jury ventured to differ from any view of either he was pleased to take. At last, a young lawyer, who thought no small beer of himself, undertook to put a book into the paws of this Leviathan. Happening to have the law and testimony on his side in a certain case, he proceeded to demolish the argument of the autocratic Jones. Jones could not stand it, and presently he relieved his spirit by audibly swearing at his opponent. His learned younger brother appealed to the Court for protectien. The Court took no notice of him, and he proceeded with his speech, and presently Jones swore at him again. Appealing a second time to the Court, the Judge gave him the following satisfying answer: "As to that, Sir, I'll tell you what it is, if you make Lawyer Jones sucar again, I'll com-"mit you for a contempt of Court." The law laid down in this adjudged case undoubtedly seems to Mr. Winthrep to settle the business of the Republicans when they are brought before him for

judgment in Fancuil Hall. The public life of Mr. Winthrop, from its beginning even unto this day, is not devoid of a certain kind of instruction. He was brought up to the trade (if that be not too degrading an appellation for so noble a pursuit) of being a great man. Coming of one of the historical families of New-England, with good natural abilities, industriously improved by a careful education, and with an unspotted private character, he was precisely the subject to be made a political pet by the close corporation which, in those good old days, had the management of Massachusetts politics. Cold by temperament and cautious by habit, closely connected by his political associations and by his tastes with the rich and the refined, and naturally disposed to regard such as the only powers that should be, he was singularly well adapted for the purposes of men who have owed so much of their political prosperity to their wise choice of instruments. He was put into the Massachusetts Legislature at an early age, as a representative from Boston, and was soon rewarded for his good services to the Whig party by being elected Speaker of the House. His calm and courteous performance of the duties of this office commended him undoubtedly to the higher promotion he afterward reached at Wash-

ington. After a due time of service at home, he was sent successor of Fisher Ames, Samuel Dexter, Harrisen Gray Otis, Josiah Quincy and Benjamin Gorham, and be held his seat longer than any of them. In Congress he ever showed himself the skillful and cool representative of Whig ideas. When it was the cue of the Whig party to oppose the upremacy of the slaveholders and the extension of Slavery, no man caught it quicker or followed it up more fluently. But when further opposition to the Annexation of Texas had been pronounced by the chief muftis of Massachusetts Whiggery as "too late," and as "likely to be attended with bad results." and when the deed had been done, Mr. Winthren could concentrate into an epigram his consenting to it, and toast in Fancuil Hall, "the Union, however bounded!" As the recompense of such ready aubmission, he was placed in the Speaker's Chair for one Congress, and there ended his public life. For the brief term during which he held the Senatorship of Massachusetts, by appointment, until he was superseded by Mr. Sumner, can hardly be added to the sum of his public days. During all this portion of his career, he had little else to do than to follow the leadings or obey the directions of his sponsors in Boston. They led him by the finger along the rough ways, and lifted him over the miry places, so that he had little opportunity for independent or self-reliant activity.

On his enforced retirement, Opportunity, golden and gracious, sought him out and offered him a fresh career and a glorious future. The best of the principles of which the Whig party had boasted as its wer, demanded champions and defenders. They had been trampled in the dust, mocked and spit upon, and the cause of Civil Liberty, ever claimed as the peculiar trust of the Whigs, seemed to be going to the ground under the felonious onslaught of Slavery and Democracy. The chance of putting himself among the foremost ranks, if not at the head, of the rescue then organizing, presented itself to his hand. But he turned away, either incompetent to comprehend the importance of the occasion, or lacking the moral and physical courage necessary to embrace it. Fair Opportunity turned lisappointed away, and left him to the insignificance n which she found him, and will never lift up the light of her countenance upon him again. She turned to the Gentiles, and, shaped and welded in the workshop and at the forge, she found the spirits the needed, and gave them an influence over the Northern mind, such as not even Daniel Webster himself ever wielded. It had been s bitter trial, undoubtedly, for the cockered durling of the moneyed classes to put his gentle bleed and gentle breeding by the side of men who had seized their education by stealth, as they fought their own way forward in the battle of life. But it were a yet more cumilisting one, we should think,

words, directing and forming incalculable masses of thought, and shaping the future-if not the present -in their plastic hands, while he sits ignoble and insignificant at home, with no word to utter of indignation at the outrage done to his native State by South Carolins, no struggle to make for the stay of Slavery within its ancient limits, no effort, generous though desperate, to avert the ruin of his country. Cold-blooded and calculating as Mr. Winthrop is believed to be, one can hardly conceive of his finding relief for his personal gracis and political disappointments in doing his endeavor to lay the North, bound and bleeding, at the feet of the South, and to deliver up to the tender mercies of the Slavemasters, the fate of his children forever. This certainly is not victory, and is most unnatural revenge. At any rate, it makes an odd ending of public life for the descendant of the Founder of Massachusetts Bay.

The Massachusetts Republicans have determine to return all the present Congressional delegation, save two. This, with the reclection of Governor Gardner, is certainly a generous sacrifice to the cause of Union for Frement against Slavery. With the return of Messrs. Banks and Burlingame the whole nation has a sympathy. Massachusetts owes their reflection, not only to her own selfrespect, but to the cause of National Freedom. By the same token that all the disunionists and negro-drivers of the South would shout for joy at the defeat of either, should Massachusetts pride and henor summen her voters, without regard to party, to their support. Mr. Banks will undoubtedly go back by full three-quarters of the votes of his District. Mr. Burlingame's reelection ought to be even less disputed, if possible; for, as he stood the successful champion of Free Speech on the chosen, though ignoble, ground of Slavery itself, the local pride of his constituents should lead them to do no less by him than the constituents of his vanquished opponent, Bully Brocks, have done by him. But Boston pride is a "funny notion," and too often, in this contest between Slavery and Freedom, has delighted itself in huge self-abasement. And so in this case, many who affect an ultra Bostonianism are struggling, with strange proclivities to shame, to say to the world that, as between Senator Sumner and Anson Burlingame on the one side, and Messrs. Brooks and Keitt on the other, the latter were right and the former wrong. Happily, we believe, they are to be unsuccessful; and Mr. Burlingame will accompany a reëlection with the distinguishing fact that he has more votes in his District than even Col. Fremont himself. The others of the present members who are adopted

by the Frement Union party for reelection will doubtless be successful, though they are not, as a whole, calculated to shed luster upon Mass schusetts' fame at Washington. In the Worcester and Berkshire districts (IXth and XIth), the Republicans have dropped the present members, Col. DeWit (who first dropped himself, and, after the Republicans had compated another man, determined to run again on the American ticket) and the Rev. Mark Trafton. The latter also persists in running, as an American, after going into the Republican or People's Union Convention and receiving but a small mosely of the votes. Mr. Eli Thayer, the originator and chief executive officer heretofore of the New-England Emigrant Ail movement for saving Kansas from the yoke to which Atchison, Douglas and Pierce had destined it, is the Republican nominee in the Worcester District. He has secured a world-wide reputation, and deserves it for his energy and thorough devotion to the practical interests of Freedem. As his defeat would be received with a yell of joy along the Missouri border of Kansas, so should his election be labored for with hearty zeal by every friend of Free Kansas in the District that beasts itself the heart of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

The Republican candidate in the other District Mr. H. L. Dawes of Adams, only lacks the opportunity to win a National reputation worthy a Massachusetts Member of Congress in a time like this. He has served his town and county freely in both branches of the State Legislature, and his district n the last Whig National Convention (1852) where he distinguished himself by a firm adherence to the choice of himself and his district (Gen. Scott) against the strongest pressure from the rest of the Massachusetts delegation, who supported Mr. Webster, and the western counties of this State. As Prosecuting Attorney, he has shown an intelligent ability, a popular elequence, a stern devotion to the cause of Freedem, and a rare tact, throughout the whole of his public career. While in the Massachusetts Senate, he had the discernment and courage to raise his voice against the temper of Mr. Webster's 7th of March speech; though most Massachusetts public men were either dumb with fear or vocal with praises of the new doctrines. An early espouser of the Republican movement, he has compromised neither it nor himself with any side issues or side parties; and he stands forth to-day in his District the legitimate and sole represents tive of that organization which seeks to unite all hearts and hands in the single and sufficient work of redeeming the National Government from the thrall of Slavery. Not more devoted in theory to opposition to Slavery, perhaps, than Mr. Trafton, who contests his election-thus hazarding the success of the joint Buchanan and Fillmore candidate, Dr. Weston, an old hunker Whig. with little or no prospect of his own (Trafton's) success-Mr. Dawes cannot fail to prove a more practical and efficient Member of Congress. With due respect for the undoubted sincerity and moral worth of Mr. Trafton, we yet believe that Mr. Dawes will prove a more sagacious and effective champion of the principles of Massachusetts and the interests of Freedom. There is much talk and some effort to unite the

Hunker, anti-Frement elements of Massachuseits on Beach (Democrat) for Governor, and Filimore for President,-as they are united on the same Congressional and Legislative tickets throughout the State,-but it will be a profitless abasement, if made. We trust Massachusetts cannot be either bullied or cheated out of 50,000 clear insjority for the Pathfinder.

Having, in an hour of thoughtlessness or careless. pess, committed i self to the support of Mayor Wood's reflection, The Herold seems to feel some reluctance at withdrawing from that unfortunate position-imitating in this the bad example of those distinguished financial gentlemen who were led, by methods and for reasons as to which the public still gropes in the dark, to place themselves in the same questionable position before this community as supporters of Mayor Wood. The Herald besitates at taking the man'y and magnanimous part of openly admitting its error, and renouncing the support of a candidate whose election cannot but reflect such deep to see these men awaying vast multitudes by their I reproach on the city as a place in which honesty is a election. The principles on which the Republication

it is not unmindful of the duty which the Press owes to the community in the exposure and desugaciation of fraud. Its articles on the Huntington forgeries cut like a two-edged sword-qot only making mixed meat of Huntington, but fearful passes at the same time at Mayor Wood. Take, for instance, the following passage in as

thought a matter of no sort of consequence. Still.

article in yesterday's Herold:

"If these developments do not open the eyes of our citizens to the impure state of the social atmosphere is the neighborhood of Wall street and of the fastionals.

citizens to the impure state of the social atmosphere in the neighborhood of Wall street an lof the factionable quarters where mushroom capitalists reside, then they are willfully blind and deserve to be periodically made the vicinies of Jeremy Dictlers of every grade.

"Take this case of Huntington alone. See him, within the last our years, arrested, committed and indicted for an irgenious swindle, carried into execution by the connivance of note-shavers, in the issuance of bills of a bank which never had existence. All does publicity was given to the facts in that case. The swindle was fully expected in our columns, and one would suppose that the name of Chas. B. Huntington would not, within a decadenat least, command asycredit in financial circles in this city. But, as the bank-rupt tracer who resumes business can always obtain as nauch credit as he please, on the assumption that as has made morney by the operation, so Mr. Huntington having by a me unexplained contrivance escaped presention and punishment, sels up his shingle anew in Walstret, and having given satisfactory evidence of his qualifications for that locality, is taken into full followship pers."

Though this is written shout Huntington, it applies with full force to the case of Mayor Wood Mayor Wood, too, was indicted, within some four years past or so, for an ingenious swindle. All due publicity was given to the facts of the case. Too swindle was fully exposed two years ago in the columns of The Courier and Enquirer and other journals, and, as The Herald says of Huntington. one would suppose that the name of Fernando Wood would not, within a decade at least, command any credit in the financial circles of the city. Yet Fernando Wood, baving, by pleading the statute of limitations, and other quicks of the aw, escaped punishment-though not the award of a board of referees exposing his villainies-not merely sets up his shingle anew in Wall-street, as Huntington did, but boldly puts himself forward as a candidate for the office of Mayor of this city, is which business he is not merely taken into full fellowship by "brother sharpers," which would be nothing very remarkable, but obtains the countenance and support of leading citizens and leading journals.

The Herald may repeat and renew, from now till doemsday, its exposures and denunciations of frauds like these of Huntington, and of the facilities afforded to their perpetration by the fact that exposure in the plainest and grossest frauds does not injure a man's credit in Wall-street, so long as he can contrive to keep himself out of the Tombs and his property out of the hands of the Sheriff. But what effect will all these homilies have upon the public sentiment of a city which elects for its Mayor a Fernando Wood, and that with the concurrence and support of eminent merchants and leading newspapers ?

There will be a meeting at I o'clock to-day at Hope Chapel, or Ladies who are willing to do something toward clothing the destitute and suffering women and children of Kansas. Mrs. C. I. H. NICHOLS, late of Kansas (who is not Mrs. Gove Nichols), will explain the extent and urgency of the need which this movement is intended to satisfy, Gov. Robinson of Kansas will also be present. ready to make any further explanation that may be required. We trust those Ladies of our city who are willing to give even so nuch as a day's labor toward relieving the most undeserved and unavoidable distresses of the People of Kansas, will all be present. Let no hesitation or timidity keep any

Mr. Yeadon, editor of the The Charleston Courier, writes to that journal an account of an interview with Mr. Fillmore at Buffalo, from which we take the following extract:

"I have the satisfaction of being able to state, on Mr. Fillmore's own authority, from his own lips, that HE IS AGAINST REPEALING THE NEBRASKA KANSAS ACT OR RESTORING THE MISSOURI COMPROMISE LINE; AND IS UTTERLY OPPOSED TO ANY FURTHER AGITATION OF THE SLAVERY QUESTION, and for restoring harmony and giving permanent repose and peace to our now distracted country. He agreed, too, with me that HE AND BUCHANAN AT THE NORTH WERE FIGHTING FOR EACH OTBER'S BATTLE, AND WERE WAGING COM MON WAR AGAINST THE COMMON ENEMY that were seek-ing to poison our political Eden with the serpent, and destructive element of political Free Soilism."

TO THE REPUBLICANS, AND FRIENDS OF FREEDOM AND THE RIGHTS OF WHITE LABOR. The events of the last few weeks are full of instrac-

tion and encouragement to you. You have seen the Slave Democracy utterly routed in Iowa, Maine and Vermont, by such unparalleled reverses of votes as in-dicate the firm establishment therein of the principles of Constitutional Liberty of Speech, of the Press, and of the Territories of the Confederacy. In Pennsylvania you have witnessed, in the election of minor State officers, that Democratic stronghold so fiercely assaulted by the Friends of Freedom as to drive its de fenders to the most stupendous frauds, the most reck-less briberies, the wholesale importation of foreign voters, and the most humiliating alliances with men who have unfortunately had position enough to lead a large portion of the American party into a support of the corrupt designs of the Buchapan Pro-Slavery leaders of that State. With all these wicked and unprincipled aids, the result shows the annihilation of more than eight thousand of our opponents' majority on their State ticket, and, as the returns indicate, a decided majority of the popular vote given for Members of

The four preceding Presidential elections have hown the remarkable fact that, on the average, 30,000 more citizens of Pennsylvania have voted for President than have exercised the franchise at the State election held in October. The election just held there has convinced the honest portion of the American party that corrupt Pro-Slavery leaders have sold them to the Slaveocracy. An equitable and perfect union of all mes opposed to Slavery-Extension has been effected, and there is in our minds Ettle doubt hat the vote of the Keystone State will be given by a decided amjority on the 4th of November next, against the aiders and abetters of the scheme to extend buses bendage of the poor white man, as well as of the negroes, as a national institution over our unoccaied Territories.

Intelligence received from Maine, New-Hampshire, Verment, Messachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticat, Michigan, Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa, Ohio, Indians, New-Jersey, California, and every part of this State, indicates the overwhelming triumph of the cause of Republican institutions, based on the Deciaration of Independence and instituted by the Constitution, over the iniquitous designs of Slavery propagandists. The struggle is admitted to be narrowed to Fremont and Buchanan; and the pairiotism of men in the American organization is daily indicating the noble scerifice of party prejudices upon the alter of their country's destiny. Their reward will be to witness its glorious atvarces in all the arts of peaceful progress, and the general diffusion of Intelligence and virtue among its

citizens of all conditions in life.

Whether free labor shall make our Territories smile with happiness and plenty, or slave labor be encouraged to throw over them its black pall of misers, in Emy and poverty, is to be determined at the coming